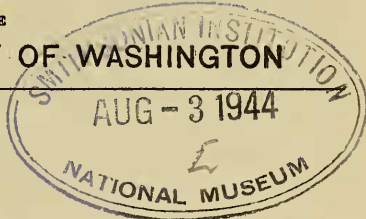


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NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES ON *Laternaria* L., *Fulgora* L. AND *Delphax*, FABR.

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In 1758 Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. 434) described *laternaria* as his first species under the genus *Cicada*, with the following description and references:

1. *C. fronte rostrata ovali recta, alis lividis; posticis ocellatis.*
Grew. mus. 158 t. 13 *Cucujus peruvianus.* *Merian. Sur.* t. 49.
Laternaria.
Reaum. ins. 5. t. 20. f. 6, 7. *Roes. ins.* 2. *gryll.* t. 28, 29.
Habitat in America calidiore. *Prominente fronte noctu lucem vivacissimum spargit.*

The specific name is adopted from Merian (latin edition), who wrote "persuasum mihi ab Indis est ex hoc muscae genere ita dictos Laternarios produci, formatos ut hic in mare et foemina tam volitante quam quiescente delineavi." This name is invariably quoted by Linnaeus after the Merian reference.

In 1764 he erected the genus *Laternaria* with two species, *phosphorea* and *candelaria*, the former being the first species and being described as follows:

1. *Laternaria fronte ovali recta, alis lividis; inferioribus ocellatis.*
Syst. Nat. 434. n. 1.
Vincent. mus. 9 *Musca laternaria americana noctu lucens.*
Grew. mus. 158. t. 13 *Cucujus peruvianus.* *Merian. Surin.* 49.
t. 49 *Laternaria.*
Reaum. ins. 5. t. 20. f. 6, 7. *Roes.* 2. *gryll.* t. 28, 29.
Habitat in America calidiore.

The species *phosphorea* is the same as *Cicada laternaria* L. 1758. By Opinion 16 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

ture such treatment by Linnaeus of new genera in relation to older species bearing the same name and included in the new genus under a different name is to be considered as establishing tautonomy. Accordingly in this case *Laternaria* takes as its type its species *laternaria* L. 1758) = *phosphorea* L. (1764) by absolute tautonomy.

The genus *Fulgora* erected by Linnaeus in 1767 contains *laternaria* L. as its first species. As it contains the type of *Laternaria* (and, indeed, all the species of *Laternaria*) it falls into synonymy with this genus.

The genus *Delphax* was erected by Fabricius in the Supplement to his *Entomologia Systemica* in 1798 (pp. 511, 522). In 1792 Walbaum listed but did not accept or adopt Klein's 1744 genera of fishes and aquatic mammals, and among these appeared a genus *Delphax*.

According to Opinion 21 of the International Commission the fact that Walbaum published Klein's 1774 genera in 1792 does not make them valid. The genus *Delphax* Fabricius is accordingly not preoccupied, and is valid.